



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 625 185 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
02.09.1998 Bulletin 1998/36

(51) Int Cl.⁶: C11D 7/16, C11D 7/32,
C11D 7/50, C11D 7/26

(21) Application number: 93904858.3

(86) International application number:
PCT/US93/00953

(22) Date of filing: 03.02.1993

(87) International publication number:
WO 93/15178 (05.08.1993 Gazette 1993/19)

(54) **AQUEOUS CLEANER CONTAINING TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE, EDTA OR PHYTIC ACID, AND
SOLVENT MIXTURE**

TRINatriumphosphat, EDTA ODER PHYTINSÄURE UND LÖSUNGSMITTELGEMISCH
ENTHALTENDES WÄSSRIGES REINIGUNGSMITTEL

AGENT NETTOYANT AQUEUX CONTENANT DU PHOSPHATE TRISODIQUE, DE L'EDTA OU DE
L'ACIDE PHYTIQUE, ET UN MELANGE DE SOLVANTS

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR GB IT PT

(74) Representative: UEXKÜLL & STOLBERG
Patentanwälte
Beselerstrasse 4
22607 Hamburg (DE)

(30) Priority: 03.02.1992 US 829357
22.10.1992 US 964613

(56) References cited:
FR-A- 2 019 162 US-A- 3 607 760
US-A- 3 822 212 US-A- 3 950 277
US-A- 4 242 217 US-A- 4 485 028
US-A- 4 774 015 US-A- 4 780 235
US-A- 4 927 556

(43) Date of publication of application:
23.11.1994 Bulletin 1994/47

• CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 96, no. 10, 8 March
1982, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 70820, &
CS-A-188 673 (K. KADLEC ET AL.) 31 March 1977

(73) Proprietor: MOTSENBOCKER ADVANCED
DEVELOPMENT, INC.
San Diego, CA 92109 (US)

(72) Inventor: MOTSENBOCKER, Gregg, A.
Blue Jay, CA 92317 (US)

EP 0 625 185 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

Cleaning compositions to remove from surfaces such as carpets, cloth, hard surfaces, leather and suede, deleterious deposits and stains so as to restore them as closely as possible to a clean condition.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Porous surfaces, such as those of carpets, clothing, table-cloths, napkins, automobile seats, athletic shoes, leather, suede, and certain metal and metal composites, to name only few, and hard surfaces such as concrete, stucco, metal signs, tile, wallpaper and wood floors, often receive deleterious deposits, stains, and graffiti. Such deposits vary widely in their identity. Some may be quite viscous, for example paints, greases, and sauces such as mustard, ketchup, and mayonnaise. Others are more liquid in nature, such as pet stains, wines, oft drinks, ball point inks, marker inks, fountain pen inks, and printers inks. Still others may be more solid or pasty, including foods, especially proteinaceous foods, water-based adhesives, and latex-based paints.

Some types of hard surfaces often have deposits respective to their storage and preservation. Examples are oily compositions to protect them from corrosion, residues from cutting oils for which a degreaser is usually needed, and dust on disc brakes which must be removed.

The above recitation exemplifies a broad range of materials which need to be cleaned of a broad range of deposits and stains. In response to this need, an equally wide range of cleaning compositions already exists in the market. US-A-4485028 discloses a cleaning solution containing an oxidizing agent selected from the class consisting of ammonium persulfate and alkali metal persulfates, the cleaning solution further comprising a chelating agent, an inorganic soil suspender, a hydrotrope, a cleaning detergent, a water-miscible solvent, and H₂O of potable quality. US-A-3607760 discloses a composition for removing pet stains from carpets and the like comprising butylcellosolve, isopropyl alcohol (or ethyl alcohol), hydrogen peroxide, ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid, and water.

Generally speaking, however, commercial compositions are limited both in the range of their effectiveness and also as to how efficient they really are for their intended purpose. Consequently, if one intends to remove a wide range of kinds of deposits or stains, one is likely to find a nearly-equal number of formulations to buy for that purpose, each somewhat specific for a given deposit or stain. Even then, some of the stains and deposits are usually only partially removed. Furthermore, many of the commercial compositions pose a significant risk to the material being cleaned, for example, they may discolor the material or may attack the material itself. In

spite of the numerous cleaning compositions available in the consumer market today, there is no known composition which will remove marking pen dye from a white tablecloth, let alone any number of additional deposits and stains. Yet, surprisingly, compositions according to the present invention will.

Furthermore, many existing cleaning and stain removal compositions are objectionable from an environmental standpoint, employing large amounts of volatile and/or organic solvents. Unlike the commercial materials, compositions according to the invention are water-based and generally environmentally acceptable.

It is an object of this invention to provide a water-based, environmentally acceptable, essentially biodegradable cleaning composition which can be used to remove a surprisingly wide range of types of deposits and stains. It is also an object of the present invention to provide a cleaning composition which, itself or any residues, will not harm the user nor the surfaces to which it is applied. It is surprising to observe how many types of really difficult stains and deposits these compositions can remove with little or no remaining evidence that there ever had been a stain or a deposit or that the substrate had been treated with a cleaning composition.

It is another object to provide a small family of related compositions, each with somewhat different concentrations of essentially the same ingredients, although some variation of constituents is allowed as described herein, which between them can attend to all but a few of the types of deposits and stains which predictably will be experienced. Indeed, it is surprising to find that as few as two or three such related individual formulations will provide nearly optimum removal of a very broad assortment of deposits.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A composition according to this invention which provides for a wide range of applications is water-based and comprises, in addition to water: tri-sodium phosphate; ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) and/or phytic acid or a mixture of them; ethylene n-butyl ether and/or butyl salicylate or a mixture of them; and acetone and/or a member of the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, dimethyl succinate or a mixture of them. The invention thus relates to a cleaner for removing deleterious deposits and stains from a substrate characterized in that it comprises, as a weight percent of the entire formulation: trisodium phosphate, between 0.85% and 3.5%; ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), phytic acid, or a mixture of the two, between 0.9% and 9.0%; ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (Glycol EB), or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of the two, between 2.27% and 27.0%; acetone or a dibasic ester selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters with or without acetone, between 2.0% and 18.0%; and water to make 100%. Such com-

positions are surprisingly effective for the removal of beverage stains, pet stains, food stains and deposits, latex-based paints, proteins, dust and corrosion preservatives.

The range and speed of effectiveness of this composition can be greatly extended by the further addition of hydrogen peroxide. When this is added, fluid inks, marker inks, and ball point inks, are better removed at faster speeds, and often decolorized, which for clothing achieves the desired stain removal.

According to an optional feature of the invention, the hydrogen peroxide is added to the basic formulation either at the time of packaging, or at the time of application, which provides for valuable improvement of performance on certain stains and deposits. When provided at the time of application, shelf life is improved.

According to yet another optional feature of the invention, discoloring of the composition may largely be avoided by including a minor amount of acetic acid, thereby increasing the attractiveness of the product and thereby extending its salable shelf life.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This product consists essentially of a member of each of the following groups of ingredients:

- a. trisodium phosphate (TSP);
- b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), phytic acid, or a mixture of the two;
- c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (Glycol EB), butyl salicylate, or a mixture of the two;
- d. acetone or a dibasic ester selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of the dibasic esters with or without acetone; and
- e. water.

The proportions of the member or members in each group in the ultimate product are in part determined by the application for which the product is intended. There is a surprising versatility and synergy in this combination of constituents. Variations within defined ranges will in every case provide some useful cleaning operation. Depending on the targeted deposits and stains as well as the substrates from which the deposit or stain is to be removed, remarkable improvements can be secured by varying the relative proportions of the constituents, and, when appropriate, using one constituent in a group instead of, or along with, another in that same group.

For example, there is an economically targeted first group of stains and deposits that are likely to be encountered on clothing, carpets and furniture which have a water or a protein base. These occur principally as the consequence of inadvertencies of people and household pets who spill or slop things. Exemplary of such stains and deposits there may be given beverage stains such as fruit juices, coffee, tea, Kool Aid® drinks (a particularly

difficult stain for conventional cleaners), red wine, liquor, and milk; yogurt; condiments such as ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise, and spaghetti sauces; and various other substances such as chocolate, vomit, urine, feces,

5 blood, grass stains, pet stains, berry stains, dirt, Play Doh® modeling clay, and perspiration.

Removal of these targeted substances, especially when on cloth substrates, is favored by providing a somewhat lesser percentage of groups (a), (c), and (d) 10 and a somewhat larger percentage of groups (b) and (e).

A second class of stains and deposits to be removed include those which are not generally amenable to removal with many or even most water-based cleaners, even though they may be somewhat soluble or re-

15 leasable in water. Generally, these stains and deposits derive from substances which typically contain or had contained organic solvents. Examples of this second group of substances are inks from writing and marking instruments, newsprint, paints, hi-liters, nail polish,

20 staining agents, and dyes. They are often encountered on walls, metal signs, varnish and lacquer surfaces, tire sidewalls, automotive brake discs, metal parts, and tennis shoes, for example.

In accordance with the present invention, these 25 types of stains and deposits are best removed by a cleaner with a relatively higher concentration of groups (a), (c), and (d), and a relatively lower concentration of groups (b) and (e).

While both of the aforementioned classes of stains 30 and deposits may be found on any number of kinds or varieties of substrates, the first group of stains and deposits, as well as inks and marker stains from the second class, are generally found on substrates which are more delicate in character and composition. A specific 35 example of such substrates are cloth substrates or fabrics typically found around the house (i.e., furniture coverings, tablecloths, curtains, carpeting, etc.), as well as wearing apparel. It is interesting to observe that formulations appropriate for removing such stains and deposits 40 from these substrates are generally sufficiently dilute that they do no harm to most such substrates. In fact, in many situations it is not even necessary to rinse them off, although this will usually be the best practice.

As to the second class of stains and deposits, they 45 are more likely to be found on solid and more substantial substrates, for example, walls, woodwork, signs, etc. In these cases, higher concentrations of active constituents will preferably be used. Additionally, it is more likely, and recommended, that attention be given to rinsing off the cleaner and the material it releases. In general, the cleaner used for these applications will be thought of as being "stronger" in character.

In all cases, the cleaner can be supplied as a liquid 50 and, if desired and feasible, the substrate could be submerged in the cleaner. In some situations, especially on porous substrates such as concrete, stucco or brick from which graffiti is to be removed, it may instead be sprayed on or be applied as an aerosol.

Compositions of the type contemplated by this invention tend to become cloudy unless steps are taken to avoid it. Although the cloudy solution is still as effective as the clear solution, it may be less attractive to a potential purchaser. Thus, it has been found that cloudiness can largely be avoided by using di-ionized water in the formulation and by dissolving certain constituents in a portion of the water prior to adding it to the remainder of the formulation.

It has also been found that the removal of some stains and deposits is improved by the inclusion of hydrogen peroxide in the formulation. This is particularly helpful in the removal of certain inks and paints; marker pen ink, for example. When hydrogen peroxide is to be employed, it is simply added to the formulation as previously specified. Consequently, the proportions of the required constituents, one to another, will not change. Thus for a given amount of the cleaning composition, the amount of hydrogen peroxide to be employed will simply replace an equal amount of the base formulation.

Under some circumstances, and in some ranges of concentrations, the formulation over time shows a tendency to discolor. While the cleaning capacity remains good, the product is less attractive to a purchaser, thereby reducing its shelf life in the store. This tendency can largely be overcome by the addition of a minor amount of acetic acid to the solution. In specifying the addition of acetic acid, the same considerations are used for specifying proportions as described above for when the hydrogen peroxide is added.

The cleaning compositions according to this invention are water-based products. Percentages specified herein are in weight percentage of the total composition. In preparing the formulations of the present invention, it is possible to add all of the ingredients to the water at one time; however, a cloudy solution may result. Generally, it is preferred to dissolve/add certain of the ingredients into a portion of the water before adding them into the total formulation. This will most often assure the formation of a clear product. For example, it is preferred practice to dissolve the TSP in a portion of the water before adding the other ingredients. In this regard, a TSP:water ratio (again by weight) of between 1:12 to 1:40, preferably from 1:12 to 1:20, and, most preferably, about 1:20, is suitable. Similarly, EDTA is best supplied not as a dry product, but in a diluted form; for example, about 34% EDTA to about 66% water. Dilute EDTA is readily available in industrial concentrations from numerous suppliers.

The other ingredients are either already liquid or readily dissolved so as to enter the solution or be miscible with it. No special procedure is necessary as to them.

There is no criticality with respect to the water to be used in making the foregoing solutions or for rounding out the overall formulation. However, in order to avoid cloudiness of the formulation, it is preferred to use purified water (e.g., distilled, de-ionized or softened), es-

pecially di-ionized water.

In all the formulations and guidelines given below, at least one substance from each group must be included. All of the constituents to be used in the formulations of the present invention are commercially available. Certain of the preferred constituents and the nature in which they are to be employed are as follows:

10 TSP [trisodium phosphate] - GAS No. 101-89-0
 EDTA [ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (industrial grade 34% EDTA in water)] - GAS No. 64-02-8
 glycol EB [ethylene glycol mono n-butyl ether (2 butoxy ethanol)] - GAS No. 111-76-2
 acetone - GAS No. 67-64-1
 15 glacial acetic acid - GAS No. 64-19-17
 de-ionized water

The following sets forth various formulations which may be prepared in accordance with the present invention. All amounts are expressed in terms of % by weight.

General Formulation:

25 a. trisodium phosphate, between 0.85% and 3.5%;
 b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) or phytic acid, or a mixture of them, between 0.9% and 9.0%;
 c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of them, between 2.27% and 27.0%;
 30 d. acetone or a dibasic ester or esters selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters, with or without acetone, between 2.0% and 18.0%; and
 35 e. water to make 100%.

Preferred General Use Formulation:

40 a. trisodium phosphate, about 1.75%;
 b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) or phytic acid, or a mixture of them, 9.0%;
 c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of them, about 15.4%;
 45 d. acetone or a dibasic ester or esters selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters, with or without acetone, about 6.3%; and
 e. water to make 100%.

Preferred Modified Formulation for Certain Deposits:

50 a. trisodium phosphate, about 2.1%;
 b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) or phytic acid, or a mixture of them, about 4.5%;
 c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether, or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of them, about 18.1%;
 d. acetone or a dibasic ester or esters selected from

the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters, with or without acetone, about 8.2%; and
e. water to make 100%.

Especially preferred embodiments of the above formulations employ, as indicated previously, the following commercial materials; tri-sodium phosphate, industrial grade EDTA, glycol EB, and acetone in the amounts specified. In preparing the foregoing formulations the TSP was first dissolved in de-ionized water in a weight ratio of 1:20 TSP:water.

As mentioned previously, acetic acid may be added to the foregoing formulations to retard or prevent discoloring of the cleaning composition. When used, it is preferred to use glacial acetic acid. Generally, the amount of acetic acid to be used will be minor in order to obtain the benefit mentioned, most notably about 28.3 g (one ounce) for every 595.3 g (21 ounces) of the formulation.

When hydrogen peroxide is to be employed in the practice of the present invention, it is preferred to use it as a dilute solution in strengths of between 1% and 5% H₂O₂ in water. The amount to be used will be a minor amount, essentially that which will enhance cleaning performance of certain difficult to remove stains and deposits as noted previously. Generally, the hydrogen peroxide solution will comprise from 15% to 30%, most preferably about 20%, of the overall cleaning composition. While the hydrogen peroxide solution can be added to the formulation itself, and sold as such, it will be better practice to apply it separately, at the time of use, in these proportions. This can be accomplished by mixing the hydrogen peroxide solution and the cleaning formulation in a container, or by mixing in a spray or mixing device which will combine a stream of hydrogen peroxide and the cleaner just prior to, at the time of or just after application of one or the other to the substrate. A longer shelf life of the product can be anticipated if the cleaner and hydrogen peroxide are kept separate until they are used.

The specific selection of the various components of the cleaning formulation will largely be decided on the basis of economics and, to some extent, the type of stain to be removed. Nevertheless, all of them are useful in the cleaner and it is a matter of preference whether to use one or another.

Trisodium phosphate is a well-known cleaning composition. However, in many regions its usage is severely restricted by environmental laws and regulations. It is an advantage to this invention that, due to the low concentrations used in this invention, particularly the lower end concentrations, it is acceptable under the most stringent existing laws and regulations. Still, with the other components it provides a very effective cleaning composition.

The combination of components used herein ap-

pears to function synergistically, by mechanisms which are not fully understood at this time. In general, the formulations of the present invention have a degree of effectiveness much greater than compositions already known for the intended purposes.

Formulations according to this invention are remarkably versatile and effective for a wide range of deposits and stains on a wide range of substrates. Any residues can readily be removed by simple washing or rinsing with water or laundering of the substrate that a clean surface remains.

This invention is not to be limited by the embodiment described in the description, which is given by way of example and not limitation. Various alternative embodiments and modifications to the formulations specified above can be devised by those skilled in the art, in view of the present teaching, without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the present invention is intended to embrace all such alternative embodiments and modifications which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. A cleaner for removing deleterious deposits and stains from a substrate characterized in that it comprises, as a weight percent of the entire formulation:
 - a. trisodium phosphate, between 0.85% and 3.5%;
 - b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), phytic acid, or a mixture of the two, between 0.9% and 9.0%;
 - c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (Glycol EB), or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of the two, between 2.27% and 27.0%;
 - d. acetone or a dibasic ester selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters with or without acetone, between 2.0% and 18.0%; and
 - e. water to make 100%.
2. A cleaner as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the weight percentage of:
 - a. trisodium phosphate is about 1.75%;
 - b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), phytic acid, or a mixture of them is 9.0%;
 - c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (Glycol EB), or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of them is about 15.4%; and
 - d. acetone or a dibasic ester selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters with or without acetone is about 6.3%.

3. A cleaner as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the weight percentage of:

- a. trisodium phosphate is about 2.1%;
- b. ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA), phytic acid, or a mixture of them is about 4.5%;
- c. ethylene glycol n-butyl ether (Glycol EB), or butyl salicylate, or a mixture of them is about 18.1%; and
- d. acetone or a dibasic ester selected from the group consisting of dimethyl adipate, dimethyl glutarate, and dimethyl succinate, or a mixture of such dibasic esters with or without acetone is about 8.2%.

4. A cleaner according any one of the preceding claims wherein component (b) is EDTA, component (c) is Glycol EB, and component (d) is acetone.

5. A cleaner according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the EDTA is industrial grade EDTA.

6. A cleaner according to any one of the preceding claims, the cleaner further comprising a minor amount of acetic acid.

7. A cleaner according to claim 6 wherein the acetic acid is present in an amount of about 28.3 g (one ounce) for each 595.3 g (21 ounces) of the formulation of components (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).

8. A cleaner according to any one of the preceding claims, the cleaner further comprising a minor amount of hydrogen peroxide.

9. A cleaner according to claim 8 wherein the hydrogen peroxide is a solution of 1% to 5% H_2O_2 in water.

10. A cleaner according to claim 9 wherein the hydrogen peroxide is present in an amount of between 15% and 30% by weight of the overall formulation.

11. A cleaner according to claim 9 wherein the hydrogen peroxide solution comprises about 20% by weight of the overall formulation.

12. A cleaner according to any one of claims 8-11 wherein the hydrogen peroxide is added to the formulation.

13. A cleaner according to any one of claims 8-11 wherein the hydrogen peroxide is to be combined with the formulation at the time that the formulation is applied to the substrate to be cleaned.

Patentansprüche

1. Reiniger zur Entfernung von schädlichen Ablagerungen und Flecken von einem Substrat, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es in Gewichtsprozent der gesamten Formulierung umfaßt:

- a. Trinatriumphosphat, 0,85 bis 3,5 %,
- b. Ethylenediamintetraessigsäure (EDTA), Phytinsäure oder eine Mischung der beiden, 0,9 bis 9,0 %,
- c. Ethylenglykol-n-butylether (Glykol EB) oder Butylsalicylat oder eine Mischung der beiden, 2,27 bis 27,0 %,
- d. Aceton oder einen zweibasigen Ester ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Dimethyladipat, Dimethylglutarat und Dimethylsuccinat oder einer Mischung solcher zweibasigen Ester mit oder ohne Aceton, 2,0 bis 18,0 % und
- e. Wasser als Rest auf 100 %.

2. Reiniger nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Gewichtsprozentsatz von:

- a. Trinatriumphosphat etwa 1,75 % ist,
- b. Ethylenediamintetraessigsäure (EDTA), Phytinsäure oder einer Mischung derselben 9,0 % ist,
- c. Ethylenglykol-n-butylether (Glykol EB) oder Butylsalicylat oder einer Mischung derselben etwa 15,4 % ist und
- d. Aceton oder einem zweibasigen Ester ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Dimethyladipat, Dimethylglutarat und Dimethylsuccinat oder einer Mischung solcher zweibasigen Ester mit oder ohne Aceton etwa 6,3 % ist.

3. Reiniger nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Gewichtsprozentsatz von:

- a. Trinatriumphosphat etwa 2,1 % ist,
- b. Ethylenediamintetraessigsäure (EDTA), Phytinsäure oder einer Mischung derselben etwa 4,5 % ist,
- c. Ethylenglykol-n-butylether (Glykol EB) oder Butylsalicylat oder einer Mischung derselben etwa 18,1 % ist und
- d. Aceton oder einem zweibasigen Ester ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Dimethyladipat, Dimethylglutarat und Dimethylsuccinat oder einer Mischung solcher zweibasigen Ester mit oder ohne Aceton etwa 8,2 % ist.

4. Reiniger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem Komponente b) EDTA ist, Komponente (c) Glykol EB ist und Komponente (d) Aceton ist.

5. Reiniger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprü-



che, bei dem die EDTA eine EDTA technischer Qualität ist.

6. Reiniger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Reiniger ferner eine geringe Menge Essigsäure umfaßt.

7. Reiniger nach Anspruch 6, bei dem die Essigsäure in einer Menge von etwa 28,3 g (1 Unze) für jeweils 595,3 g (21 Unzen) der Formulierung der Komponenten (a), (b), (c), (d) und (e) vorhanden ist.

8. Reiniger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, der ferner eine geringe Menge Wasserstoffperoxid enthält.

9. Reiniger nach Anspruch 8, bei dem das Wasserstoffperoxid eine Lösung von 1 % bis 5 % H_2O_2 in Wasser ist.

10. Reiniger nach Anspruch 9, bei dem das Wasserstoffperoxid in einer Menge zwischen 15 und 30 Gew.-% der Gesamtformulierung vorhanden ist.

11. Reiniger nach Anspruch 9, bei dem die Wasserstoffperoxidlösung etwa 20 Gew.-% der Gesamtformulierung ausmacht.

12. Reiniger nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11, bei dem das Wasserstoffperoxid zu der Formulierung gegeben wird.

13. Reiniger nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11, bei dem das Wasserstoffperoxid mit der Formulierung zu einem Zeitpunkt zu kombinieren ist, an dem die Formulierung auf das zu reinigende Substrat angewendet wird.

Revendications

1. Agent nettoyant destiné à éliminer les dépôts salissants et les taches d'un support, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend, les pourcentages étant des pourcentages en poids par rapport à la composition totale :

a) de 0,85 % à 3,5 % de phosphate trisodique,

b) de 0,9 % à 9,0 % d'acide éthylènediamine-tétracétique (EDTA), d'acide phytique ou d'un mélange des deux,

c) de 2,27 % à 27,0 % d'éther n-butylique d'éthylèneglycol (glycol EB) ou de salicylate de butyle ou d'un mélange des deux,

d) de 2,0 % à 18,0 % d'acétone ou d'un diester choisi parmi l'adipate de diméthyle, le glutarate de diméthyle et le succinate de diméthyle, ou d'un mélange de tels diesters, avec ou sans

5 acétone, et

e) de l'eau pour compléter à 100 %.

2. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

a) le pourcentage en poids de phosphate trisodique est d'environ 1,75 %,

b) le pourcentage en poids d'acide éthylènediamine-tétracétique (EDTA), d'acide phytique ou d'un mélange des deux est de 9,0 %,

c) le pourcentage en poids d'éther n-butylique d'éthylèneglycol (glycol EB) ou de salicylate de butyle ou d'un mélange des deux est d'environ 15,4 %, et

10 d) le pourcentage en poids d'acétone ou de diester choisi parmi l'adipate de diméthyle, le glutarate de diméthyle et le succinate de diméthyle, ou d'un mélange de tels diesters, avec ou sans acétone,

15 est d'environ 6,3 %.

20 3. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

a) le pourcentage en poids de phosphate trisodique est d'environ 2,1 %,

b) le pourcentage en poids d'acide éthylènediamine-tétracétique (EDTA), d'acide phytique ou d'un mélange des deux est d'environ 4,5 %,

c) le pourcentage en poids d'éther n-butylique d'éthylèneglycol (glycol EB) ou de salicylate de butyle ou d'un mélange des deux est d'environ 18,1 %, et

25 d) le pourcentage en poids d'acétone ou de diester choisi parmi l'adipate de diméthyle, le glutarate de diméthyle et le succinate de diméthyle, ou d'un mélange de tels diesters, avec ou sans acétone,

30 est d'environ 8,2 %.

35 4. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le constituant (b) est l'EDTA, le constituant (c) est le glycol EB et le constituant (d) est l'acétone.

50 5. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'EDTA est de l'EDTA de qualité industrielle.

55 6. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, qui comprend en outre une quantité mineure d'acide acétique.

7. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'acide acétique est présent en une quantité

d'environ 28,3 g (une once) pour 595,3 g (21 onces) de la composition constituée des constituants (a), (b), (c), (d) et (e).

8. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, qui comprend en outre une quantité mineure de peroxyde d'hydrogène. 5
9. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 8, pour lequel le peroxyde d'hydrogène est une solution à 1 % à 5 % de H_2O_2 dans de l'eau. 10
10. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le peroxyde d'hydrogène est présent à raison de 15 % à 30 % en poids par rapport à la composition globale. 15
11. Agent nettoyant selon la revendication 9, pour lequel la solution de peroxyde d'hydrogène représente environ 20 % en poids de la composition globale. 20
12. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, pour lequel le peroxyde d'hydrogène est ajouté à la composition. 25
13. Agent nettoyant selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, pour lequel le peroxyde d'hydrogène est à combiner avec la composition au moment où la composition est appliquée au support à nettoyer. 30

35

40

45

50

55